I foraged all over this joy-lotted earth, To pick its best poseguy of innocent mirth. ed up with the bands of its wisdom and worth, And lo! its chief treasure. Its inn rmost pleasure,

Was always at home. I went to the palace, there my fair queen On the arm of her husband did lovingly lean, And all the dear babes in their beauty were seen, In spite of the splender. So happy and tender, For they were at home

I turned to the cottage, and there my poor hind Lay sick of a fever, all meekly resigned, For oh! the good wife was so cheerful and kind. In spite of all matters, An angel in tatters, And she was at home.

I asked a glad mother, just come from the post With a letter she kissed from a far-away coast, What heart-thrilling news had rejoiced her the most? And, gladness for mourning! Her boy was returning

· To love her-at home I spoke to the soldiers and sailors at sea, "Where hest in the world would they all of them be !" and hark! how they earnestly shouted to me, With Iron hearts throbbing And choking and sobbing, "Oh, land us at home."

I came to the desk where old Commerce grew gray, And asked him what helped him this many a day In his old smoky room with his ledger to stay? And it all was the beauty. The comfort and duty. That cheered him at home

Were wrangling and jaugling at quibble and flaw : Oh, wondrous to me was the sight that I saw! But all that fierce rick Was calmed by the quiet

I called on the schoolboy, poor love-stricken lad, Who yearned to his toneliness, silent and sad, For the days when again he should laugh and he glad With his father and mother, And sister and brother, All happy at home. I tanred at the door of the year-stricken eld.

That blessed them at home.

Where are, as I thought, had old memories quilled; But still all his carrilogs fencies outwelled. Strange old-tashioned stories Of pleasures and glories That once were at home. I whispered the predical, wenton and wild,

"How changed from the heart that you had when a child, So teachable, noble, and modest and mild !"

Though sin had andone him, Thank Got that I won him By looking at home.

And then when he went and he vowed better life. I hastened to snatch him from peril and strife By finding him wisely a tender young wife, Whose love should allore him, And gently secure him A convert at home.

So he that had raced after pleasure so fast, And still as he ran had its goal overpast, Found happiness, honor, and blessing at last In all the kind dealings. Affections and feelings. That ripen at home.

Home Sports for Winter Evenings

Caoss Pupposes .- In this play each person farbeen chosen for the purpose now comes from another room and asks each one any question that occurs to him and receives, in reply, the answer given him by his neighbor. The result is highly amusing.

THE WIZARD .- This is a trick to discover a given word by the aid of an assistant. One person having left the room, the other chooses a word-the name of an object. The absentee | eing summoned is then questioned aloud, is it a flower? Is it a lamp? etc. The questioner takes care to name the right word ofter an object having four legs. The others, not knowing this, are surprised that he should always tell

THE PARTALUS TRICK .- Let a person stand with his back and heels close to a wall, then place a dime on the floor at a little distance in front of him, and tell him he shall have the money if he can take it up without advancing his heels from the wall. It appears very easy to perform, but will be found to be

THREAD THE NEEDLE .- All join hands and the game is begun by the outside players at each end of

the line, holding the following dialogue:
"How many miles to Bubylon?" "Three-score
an! tem." "Can I get there by candle-light?"— "Yes, and back again." "Then open the gate without more ado, and let the king and his men pass The player and the one next to him at the end of the line, opposite the last speaker, then raise their joined hands as high as they can, to allow the speaker to run under, and the whole line follow him, still holding hands. When all have passed through the dialogue is reneated, except that the player who before replied now asks the question.

and leads the others in " threading the needle. THE ALPHABET -There are various ways of playing this game. We prefer the following: One begins by saving, "I love my love with an A, because she is affectionate." The second repeats this, exchanging the word affectionate for some other word beginning with A and expressing a loveable quality. The third does the same, and so on round and round the circle, as long as any one can think of a proper word. All who fail, except the last, pay forfeit. The letter B is next taken in the same way, and so on as long as the interest continues. The wise ones will study the dictionary or spelling-book before

commencing. How, WHEN AND WHERE.-In this interesting game, the player has to find out a word (the name of some article) which has been decided upon during his absence. This he does by asking, all mund, these questions: "How do you like it?" "When do you like it?" and "Where do you like it?" To all which they must give reasonable answers, with the privilege (and of course the object) of leading him astray as far as possible. It is allowable to select a word with more than one meaning, as horse, (including clothes-horse, saw-horse,) and hox, (including box on the ear, pill-box, real box, &c.) failure to guess the word is punished by forfeit.

YES AND No .- This play differs from the last in two roints. The questioner, to find out the secret word, (the name of a me particular object,) may ask any questions, and as many as he likes, and can receive for answer only " yes" or " no." The questioner will wish first to learn whether it belongs to the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdoms, whether he has seen it, and next to trace its locality. We should like to give an example of this game, but

It is aften very difficult to think of suitable FOR-FEITS. We therefore add a few : Good Abvice -The penitent gives any piece advice that may come into his head, to one or all of the company, as he may have been ordered,

rapidly backward and forward before the mouth of penitent-a difficult feat. SPIRIT OF CONTRADICTION .- Do the exact opposite of all you are bid to do.

BLOWING OUT THE CANDLE.-A candle is passed

THE EXILE. - The penitent sent into exile, must go to the farthest corner of the room, turn his face from the company, and announce the forfeit of the next offender, not leaving his place till the forfeit is ful-JOURNEY TO ROME.—The person condemned to this

forfeit, must announce his departure to each of the company, and inquire if they have any message or present for the Pope. Each must furnish something, the more cumbrous and awkward the better, and when he has been the circuit, he must retire to a corner, repeat his messages aloud, and deliver his to kneel on a cushion held on the floor by one of the

company, but as he is in the act of doing so, the sushion is pulled away and passed to the next peron, who again orders him to kneel. This is continued until he succeeds in kneeling on the cushion The following are trials of strength and skill:

PROSTRATE AND ERECT.-Cross your arms on your ody, lie down on your back, and then get up again without using either elbows or hands. KNUCKLE Down.—Place the toes against a line on the floor, kneel down, and get up again without using the hands, or removing the feet from the line.

A RIGHT HAND AND A LEFT HAND COMPLIMENT .-President Buchanan, recently, in a speech to the delegation asking a re-organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, thus complimented the people of Washington: "I have long been intimately ple of Washington: sequainted with the people of this District, and I say now what I have said a hundred times before, that I how what I have said a hundred times before, that I do not believe there is a better, more moral or correct people in the world than the resident population of Washington. The disgrace that has been attempted to be cast upon this people 'arises altogether from the influx of bad people from all parts of the country, who are apt to assemble at Washington.'"

Interesting Discussion on Educat on-In the Massachusetts Teacher for October, we find the following interesting discussion on education Mr. Elbridge Smith, Principal of the Norwich Free Academy, had been designated to make the opening remarks, and he proceeded to speak as follows :-

The education of the sexes is a subject on which, doubtless, there is a diversity of opinion, as there cerdoubtless, there is a diversity of opinion, as there certainly is of practice, throughout the country. We may examine the subject from two points of view, theoretically or practically. We may look at the nature of mankind, and inquire what are the capacities, sympathies, and mutual adaptations of the sexes to each other, and from this a priori point of view determine whether this is the best method of education; or of a union of the sexes in the schools. In the first we may take the more practical, experimental view of the subject, and inquire what have been the results of observation and experience in regard to the opera-tion of both systems,—the separate and the mixed.

In order to form a just idea, I suppose the subject should be examined from both points of view. We need not, however, bestow much time on the first, for I presume there is little need of argument here or el-ewhere respecting the adaptation of the sexes to each other in all the departments of life. Certainly, the appearance of this audience is an argument in favor of it. In our churches, steamboats, cars, and wherever we go, we find the sexes mingled We also know that there is no high degree of civilization where they have not thus freely mingled. The general question, I think, may be regarded as settled; on this, I presume, there is no difference of opinion.

I suppose the question to be narrowed down to the period of pupilage, the earlier period of life, and so may be put thus: "Is it desirable that the sexes should be educated together during that period?" But even now the question is not reduced to its strictest analysis; for during this period the sexes mingle at various times in other places, if they do not in the school-room. The question then may be parrowed down to this : "Is it best, that, in the schoolroom, the sexes should be mingled during the period of their education?" Being narrowed down to this point, we might almost consider the question settled; for the burden of proof certainly lies entirely upon those who would disapprove of the education of the sexes together. If in general intercourse, at the fire side, around the family altar, in the social meeting in the house of God, if everywhere else the sexes are brought together, not only without harm but with great advantage, if this mutual intercourse is not only not barmful, but absolutely essential to a high civilization, certainly the question comes home with very great force to my own mind,-1 confess, with resistless force,-why should they be separated in the -chool-room? I think, therefore, we may dismiss this view of the subject with a very few remarks; we may regard as settled, as proved, as a fair and just nterence from the general proposition, that in the school-room as well as elsewhere the same benefits will r sult from the mingling of the sexes.

The only point, I suppose, respecting which solicitude is felt, is that the moral purity of the sexes is in langer. There may be various starting-points scarcely worthy of notice; but I suppose the great point is that the moral purity of the sexes is more endangered by the mixed system than by the separate system.

Now I maintan, on this subject, that it is a ver great mistake to suppose that the Creator himself die not make the best possible arrangement. We are assured on the highest authority that "it is not good for man to be alone," nor woman alone, in any high state of civilization. Why, then, should they be found alone in the school room? When we say "it is not good for man to be alone," we use the term in a generic sense, and we do not mean men of thirty, forty, or seventy years of age. I suppose the idea to be that it is not good for man at any age to be alone. In all the stages of human existence, from the cradle to the grave, the law of God is that they should mingle virtuously together.

But we may inquire what a e the testimonies experience; what are the practical results of the course? A very wide field opens before us here. I might occupy much time in giving the results of my own observation. I believe, Mr. President, that the only virtuous method of education is by means of having the sexes brought together in the school-room. I do not say that virtuous young ladies and virtuous young gentlemen are not found in other schools, but I do mean to say that just so far as we depart from a mixed system we depart from the order of nature, and that it will be found by the results of all experience that this is the case. The very evils which are thought to result from the union are in fact most effectually prevented thereby. It is an idea prevailing very commonly among the higher classes of society. that female purity is in danger when brought in contact with the opposite sex in the school-room. So far is this from being true, that you do in fact erect barriers around that purity by bringing them together under proper circumstances; you establish safeguards in comparison with which boits and bars and towering battlements and mouted walls are as the spider's web. You know, Mr. President, how slight is the security in all the appliances to which I have allu led, how small obstacles they offer to unbridled passion. But there is a security in that sentiment of honor,it deserves a higher name, unless you call it Christian honor,-that sentiment which arises unbidden in the breast of every honorable youth, as he associates freely with the opposite sex, and to think of them not merely in the opposite relations in which they present themselves to the imagination, but to think of them

be found in the school-room, -a sentiment that rises in the mind of every honest-minded boy and every honest-minded girl. I will mention one instance. Some years ago, i my own school, at a distance from the school-house, a boy used an auguarded expression in the presence of some young ladies. His associates took him asi e, and said to him, "If you do that again you shall be flogged If the matter does not come to Mr. Smith, we will do it ourselves.". In that school, during my connection with it, that sentiment was maintained Never, during my connection with the school, was its moral purity disturbed, except when scholars were introduced from schools where the sexes were not brought together. I do not mean to say that they all came in impure, but I do mean to say that I felt

as intellectual beings. The circumstances most fa

vorable for the development of this sentiment are to

conducted on the separate system. After relating an incident connected with a visit to his school by an English lady, to show with what surprise she regarded the practice of allowing large boys to go off into recitation-rooms to recite in their classes to the temale assistants, he said those females would have protectors in those boys equal to brothers or fathers.

solicitous whenever a boy or girl came from a school

To tertify his own positions, Mr. Smith read some extracts from Dr. Quincy and Mrs. Jameson, and concluded by saying, "If you will go through the country, and compare the separate with the mixed schools, you will find that the boys in the mixed schools are more manly, more pointe, and the girls are more ladylike and more amande, as well as more intellectual. It is a neutral and common benefit; and it is a libet on both sexes, a libel on human nature, -I repel it with scorn as a libel on our own sex,that we do not give as well as receive a benefit from the arrangement."

Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., of Bradford, said it was not true that practice always makes perfect; but he would nevertheless give the results of his experience, which commenced in 18 to, since which time he had taught in every description of school, and had scholars of both sexes, from five to about fifty years of age. He had never known but one case of an accident resulting from having boys and girls recite together in the same class. There was one "sad catistrophe." The young ladies and a young gentleman were reading Cicero together, the young ladies read so much better than he that he left the school in disgust. He was an excellent young man, became a mechanic, and died worth \$100,000. In conclusion, Mr. Greenleaf said ! " Put them together, under one teacher, in one room, have good rules and put them in execution, and there will be no difficulty in educating the sexes together, and both will behave

Mr. Richard Edwards, Superintendent of Schools in St. Louis, said there was quite a difference in the cha acter of the arguments to support the one side or the other of this question. On one side is the argument of authority, which has hitherto been in sup-port of separate schools. The schools of the olden time, since the Christian era, were for men; and, so far as females were educated at all, they were edu-cated separately. The Roman Catholic Church still persists strongly in this system. England has adopted the same system, and we follow the example to a great extent. So that we must show that it is best to the argument which authority gives. Let us ask how to account for the fact, that, from the remotest periods, this separate system has existed, if it is the false one. How does it happen that the most earnest and best of men, through the centuries, have held the opposite opinion, if it is really true that it is best to join boys and girls in schools just as we do in other places in life? I account for it by the fact that education, as a science, is now comparatively recent. I do not forget that noble, carnest, pious men were engaged as teachers; I do not forget Milton and Roger Ascham; but the science is recent. So long as education was limited to a few persons, why should there be a system? But in our day it has come to be considered necessary to educate the mass of men and women; it has come to be a theory that there is not an intellect born into the world which may be per-

mitted to grow up in ignorance; that God will call to account for the right education of all; and that the community that fails in its obligation in this respect fails in its obligation to the Creator. When we look at the history of the middle ages, we shall see that the fact of the education of the sexes separately belongs to a class of facts; and whatever ounts for that class will account also for this. We have been afraid that moral purity will be injured, particularly among the girls, if they are educated together. I have seen this opinion in the community together.

where I am, but it is rapidly wearing away. Our High School has done much to kill that prejudice. Do we not know some other systems which we look upon as unnatural, which are founded on the same idea, that, to preserve female purity, the sexes must be kept apart? How was it that men were shut up sters, and women in nunneries? Whatever accounts for convents will account for the system of separate schools, and the same sentiment which is killing out the one will kill the other. The arguments from other sources are also in favor

place, the education of the sexes together is absolutely necessary to make the perfect man or the perfect The moral constitutions of the male and fen are the complements of each other. Comparing man-kind, as a whole, to the magnet, we have the two poles as in the natural magnet; and, when the influence of the one comes near that of the other, the effect is to intensify the power of each.
It is not true that a lady is more lady-like when

shut up from male society, nor that men are more manly when shut out from the society of females. Are the mouks more manly than those men who move about in the world? When we withdraw men and women from the trials and temptations of society, we take away that which tends to strengthen, purify, and ennoble, and to educate them for eternity. man separated from female society becomes effeminate, less manly and less noble. All history sustains this position. The woman separated from male society, on the other hand, becomes more masculine and

The design of the Creator may be seen in the that we do not find the sexes born in separate families, —one family all boys and another all girls. If it was intended they should be kept separate, this would have been the arrangement. When we separate them we disregard the intention of the Creator, and set up our will against what he has seemed clearly to reveal. Geo. B. Emerson, Esq., of Boston, inquired what was Mr. Edward's opinion as to the influence among grown men and women, as in the Normal Schools. Mr. Edwards replied that his remarks had been

based upon opinions formed from experience in the Normal School. Mr. Jacob Batchelder, of Salem, said : Mankind is dual, composed of two sexes. This is an improvement upon the first attempt at creation. He said his atention had recently been called to the subject of the rotiferæ; of which class of animals some females lav only eggs that produce males, and others lay only those that produce females. The arrangement for the birth of males and females in the same family is an improvement on the first order of things; for the earliest order of creation was among the class of lower animals like the rotiferae. And, as woman is the crowning work of creation, we may with some confilence assert that the male man was only an unfinished creation, and that the next step was to finish him.

The telegraph may as wel- operate without the two oles of magnetism as schools be carried on with only the males of the human race. Mr. B. referred to his own long experience for confirmation of his position, and thought that the dictates of expe ience might be safely refied upon. His own had proved to him that the practice of having the boys and girls educated together in the same school-room was decidedly the best. Boys, though not influenced by the consideration of the importance of education itself, will yet be influenced by the opinion of female associates; so, too, the female will feel it necessary to learn her lesson, in order to perform her duty well at the recitation. There are some things to be learned from each other also. The temale character will acquire power, resolution; while the boy will find his rudeness, and regardlessness of the civilities of life, worn away by

connection with a softer and a better nature. Mr. George B. Emerson, of Boston, said he feared, from the remarks of Mr. Edwards, that he thought that he (Mr. Emerson) held opinions different from those expressed by Mr. Edwards. It was not so. My experience, said Mr. Emerson, has been very inadequate. I have been a long time a teacher; but always a teacher of either young ladies alone, or young gentlemen alone, when in college, or boys preparing for college. I agree entirely with the observations made by gentlemen so far, without exception. I would beg to say to the gentleman from St. Louis, who has so well urged his point, that the reason all authority is on one side is, it is a modern discovery, an American discovery, that every woman is to be educated, as well and as highly as every man.

(Applause.) A gentleman from Sweden, a few years since, went with me to visit the Normal School at Newton, to learn what he could that he might apply for the improvement of the schools in Sweden and Norway. He saw how beautifully the work was done there; and when he came away he said, "My question is answered, this is what we want in Europe. There are multitudes of women in Sweden who can be employed

Woman need to be educated as well and better than men, because they have a higher work to perform. In their hands is placed, by the Providence of God, the formation of the moral, spiritual, and intellectual character of every child. They are, no matter what arrangements we may make, the teachers of us all. This shows the importance of having every woman educated as highly as possible. There are truths now taught in our common schools which far transcend the highest attainments of the ancients. Great truths that are passing into an axiomatic state have become necessary to be known in order to secure the highest welfare of society, and they should be infused into the earliest lessons of children. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be those prepared to teach these great truths, even in the nursery, so that all mankind may, from their early years, go on in knowledge continually. How is this to be done, unless women are educated as well as men, and better? In this view, the question offers a wider field than has been presented. The question is now whether the college, in the land shall be opened to females just as freely as to males. (Applause.) There is a college of that kind, with as able a man as ever worked in the educational field in New England, at the head of it, working at this moment with perfect success. The question which now agitates the Trustees of the University of Michigan is whether it shall be opened to females. It is, therefore, a question as important as any which can come before a body of teachers. We want all the light from experience that we can have. Considering the fact that the whole of the early forming period of life is in their hands, I as firmly believe, as I do any other fact, that all the teaching should be given to females, even up to the age of twenty. I do not mean the superintending, the general ordering, -but the teachin, should be by hem. I do not believe men should be excluded from any college or school, but I do believe it is a great mistake to exclude those whom God has constituted as the best teachers from teaching. The question is, how it can be done to the best advantage.

from the observations he had made in Europe. The President also expressed the hope that Mr. Emerson would continue his remarks on that subject. Mr. Emerson said it would give him great pleasure to go fully into an answer to the question. He would, however, as there would not be time for that, state the conclusion to which he had come on the continent of Europe, which is, that the teachers there have not yet got their eyes open as to the sphere that woman should occupy He examined particularly the Normal School in Berlin. It was not the very best in Prussia, and certainly was not the poorest. He stayed a week in the school, and heard every teacher deliberately, and attended carefully to an examination of all the pupils in all the studies of the term; and he was obliged to come to the conclusion that the Normal Schools of Prussia-if that was a fair specimen of them-were not for a moment to be compared with those of Massachusetts. Young men, and young men only, came to be examined. It is not so in Missachusetts. Here only a few young men attend the schools,-those who have a genius for teaching. Young men there teach because they cannot succeed in a profession, and will not work. Almost all of them, if they were to come to the Normal Schools of Massachusetts, would be told, "Go dig, go plough, do anything you can; God never made you for a

Dr. Sears suggested that the Institute would be

pleased to hear the views of Mr. Emerson, as drawn

It must be said, however, that the Normal Schools Prussia have unquestionably retrograded vastly in few years. The present King of Prussia is afraid that his subjects will be educated too well. He removed a man of high intelligence from the school in Berlin because he belonged to the party of progress, and introduced a man-a most excellent man-who belongs to the class who think that "fear God and honor the King" is all that need be taught. They have not made the discovery that one would suppose they would have made, that woman is the true teachcommon schools who have not capacity to do anything

In that same city, I went into the higher seminaries,—the Gymnasia; and there I saw teaching such as I never saw before,—better than I ever saw anywhere else. The languages were taught perfectly, admirably. But this is not the instruction for the common people. The King of Prussia wants to edu-cate the common people to be common people. We educate the common people because we are the common

people. (Applause.)
The question was then laid on the table; and, after a hymn by the school choir, a very interesting address was given by T. W. Valentine, Esq., of Brook lyn, N. Y. His theme was Words Filly Spoken, and his able effort was to show the importance of right words, at the right time, with the right spirit, and in every way with a fit utterance in the school-room. The address was heartily applauded.

At the close of the address, Mr. Emerson was requested to resume his remarks on the Prussian sys-tem, and he again took the floor. After expressing his gratification with the address of Mr. Valeatine, and speaking of the importance of moral instruction, sanctioned by the words of Christ or his Apostles, he went on to say that he would state his impressions of the schools in Germany, with reference to three par-ticulars. The most striking and beautiful lesson he

heard in Germany was in Dresden, man of very high qualifications. It was a less teaching the alphabet. Young ladies and young tlemen are very apt to think, "What a druthis is! Only think, that, with my qualification should be content to teach the beggarly elem What a position! Oh that I could be in a s fitter for my capacities!" That is a great and fun-damental mistake which leads any teacher to utter such words. There is no lesson ever taught in any school so important as the alphabet. Teaching our crabbed English language is the hardest thing in the world. Our language is the hardest one to read, from the fact that there is not the most remote connection between the words used and the sounds ex-There cannot be a higher office than that

pected. There cannot be a higher office than that of giving the very elements of instruction.

What was very striking, in connection with the school at Dresden, was, that the teacher had a class of about forty boys, all nearly of the same age, and none of them less than seven years old, coming for the first time to learn the alphabet. Those sensible people who wish to make as much as possible of their scholars do not allow their children to be taught the alphabet before they are seven years old. The admi-rable teacher of these boys began by drawing a fish, and asking the boys to tell what it was. Some said it was a fish, some that it was a picture of a fish; but some that it had no color, and therefore was not a picture, but something the teacher drew. So they arrived, after a series of questions, at the conclusion that it was a drawing of a fish; not a picture, because that would have color; and not a fish, because that would have life. Then all the class were called on to say, together, That is a drawing of a fish. As that would form a good sentence, they were required to repeat it till they could utter it as well as possible, giving every articulate sound clearly. Then be would ask each one to read the sentence. Then from a set of large blocks he selected the letters to spell the word fish, and having shown them to the class, he asked them to select the letters to spell it, then to go to their seats and draw the letters on their states. Some would succeed well, and some would fail entirely; but to those that failed there was no reproof, though to that succeeded words of encouragement were

In about ten minutes he called on the boys again and inquired, "What is a fish?" and put several questions to lead them to think about a fish, and would converse with them about the facts in its natural history; and at each conclusion he would make them express their conclusions as well as their organs could atter it. That was the striking thing,-the lesson in making sentences, in speaking good German, and in pronouncing correctly.

The first thing to be noticed here is the fact that a entleman of the highest intelligence, possessed of all knowledge, a beautiful knowledge of natural history, did not think himself degraded in the least degree by teaching the alphabet. Another thing to be noticed was that those things which, in the old fashioned schools, were considered unsuitable, they were encouraged to do,-that is, to make pictures. Another thing that was noticeable was the thoroughness with which the languages were taught in the gymnasia. The master would have forty boys of just the same age and the same attainments. The little which the teacher attempted to teach at one time was a striking feature of the instruction. A single short sentence of three words was given; but in regard to them he led them to observe everything, and reviewed everything they had become familiar with, and they were kept familiar with it by continual repetition After they had learne i a single sentence, they were to use that in making other sentences. The degree of thoroughness with which this instruction was given almost transcends belief.

Adbertisements.

The Undersigned FFERS FOR SALE. AT THE LOWEST market rates a large assortment of Goods, recently received from San Francisco and Liverpool. Among them

DRY GOODS.

Brown cottons, White cottons, shirtings. hite cotton drill, muslapois White cotton drill, mulapoiams,
Fancy drill, printed cords, two-blue prints,
Furniture prints, brown drilling, regatta shirts,
Fancy shirts, white shirts, linen fittings, hickory shirts,
White, colored and fancy striped cotton undershirts, lastings,
M-rino undershirts, children's socks, white and red flaunel,
White blankets, large assm't of linen drills, French merino,
Duck and trowserings, superfine broadcloth, medium do do,
Embroidered alpacas, embroidered Orieans silk, poncho cloth,
Embr'd cloth ponchos, monkey jackets, Russell cord conts,
Tassel and other trowsers women's shore, assorted. Tweed and other trowsers, women's shoes, assorted, Men's shoes, ladies' shoes, crape shawls, Linen camb. hdkfs, silk necktics, Yelt hats (assrtd), cord,

Duck trowsers, Ladies' riding hats, blue flannel jackets, linen drill pants, &c GROCERIES. English pie fruits, pickles, sauces, black pepper, white pepper, Ginger, cincamon, mace, cloves, catmeal, table salt, sardines, Capers, dried herbs, London mult vinegar, English brown soap,

ke., &c., &c. HARDWARE.

Sheet lead, assorted English files,
Assorted hollow ware, sheathing nails, Garden chairs, bronze hat stands, cook's ladles, Hambaws, saw sets, assorted corkscrews, Table knives, forks, carvers, and steels, Chest locks, barrel bolts, try pans, anvils. Iron wheelbarrows, tin plates,
Hoop iron, assorted iron, screw wool press,

rden rollers, fron field gates, hand gates,
Burnished bits, sail needles,
Pump tacks, electro-plated ware, forks, spoons. Auchors and Chains. LIQUORS

Bottled ale (a first rate article), brandy, gin, draught ale, claret, Old forn, hock, crabapple cider, sherry wine champagne, etc. SHIP CHANDLERY AND SUNDRIES. Fire bricks, blue and white; saddles, bridles, belts, dairy salt; Liverpool pickling salt, St. Ubes packing salt, pipes; Black, yellow and green point, hemp rope, Manila rope; Hemp canvas, osmaburg, strong wide bagging, wool bags; Blacksmith's coal, carriage and other varnishes.

EARTHENWARE Yellow nappies, table sets, chamber sets, tea sets, bowls, asstd; Dinner plates, soup plates, 6 inch plates, flat dishes, mugs; Metal covered jugs and pitchers, etc., etc., ROBERT C. JANION.

Doors, Window Sash, Blinds. TO ARRIVE. 300 DOORS, assorted sizes, with mouldings and 50 Sash Doors, assorted sizes.

300 pair Window Sash, assorted sizes. 250 do Blinds, with and without swivels, ass'd sizes. Selected expressly for this market, and for sale low by 67-1f GEORGE G. HOWE.

FOR SALE BY

GODFREY RHODES: HOCKS. SAUTERNES AND CLARETS. of various brands and qualities; Champagoe, Cherry Cordials; Very superior Sherries; Fine old port; Old Jamales Rum, a superior article; Hollands Gin, in one dozen an I large cases; Old Tom, Monongahela Whisky;

Brandles, Bitters, etc., etc. EASTERN LUMBER. DER "ELIZA & ELLA," A SELECTED

Yellow Pine Flooring, Worked. Spruce do do do. Half Inch Matched Celling, a superior article for House and Cabin lining.

White Pine worked Partition Boards.

White Coffin Boards, Shingles, Laths, and a general assortment of BEILDING MATERIALS, selected by the undersigned.

C. H. LEWERS.

EX "GOLDEN STATE." HE ENTIRE CARGO OF LUMBER REarrived by the above schooner from Humb 65 M 1-Inch Northwest Boards; 5 M 1-Inch Redwood do:

37 M Scantling, assorted sizes.

For sale by GEO. G. HOWE. SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, &c. SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, "BRUCH, Foucher & Co;" pale sherry, book, clarets of different rands. French liqueurs, (assorted.) Swiss absynthe, Hamburgh britters, fruit syrups, (a:sorted.) cherry cordials, raspberry vin-ogar, gin, real Hollands, dark and pale brandy, schuapps, pale ale. For sale by [86 tf] KRULL & MOLL. [86 tf]

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! JUST RECEIVED PER FANNY MAJOR would have made, that woman is the true teach—
They employ men, therefore, to teach in the

direct from the Manufacturer in New York, a small invoice of Davies & Jones celebrated patented shoulder seam and three ply collar shirts. They are selected so that we can fit almost prices. It wants but a trial to convince any one of their super ority in every respect over any others in the market at present.

McCOLGAN & CAMPBELL.

100-tf Tailors, cor. King & Fort St.

> JUST RECEIVED, per "Young Greek," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned, an assortment of MAR-BLE SLABS, with Brackets.
>
> A. P. EVERETT. FOR SALE OR HIRE! WERY SUPERIOR BILLIARD TABLES,
> with Sinte or Wooden Beds, and PHELAN'S CELEBRATED COMBINATION CUSHIONS, all complete. AlsoOn hand, extra Cloth, Balls, Caes, Wax, Pockets, &c. Apply to
> 103-tf E. BURGESS.

MARBLE SLABS.

BREAD! 12,000 POUNDS NAVY BREAD A. P. EVERETE.

FOR SALE, ONE BALE OF PILOT CLOTH
Pen Jackets, containing 75, by
C. A. & H. F. POOR. SAFES! SAFES!

PEA JACKETS!

Adbertisements.

VEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED From Boston Direct

AND NOW FOR SALE. BARRELS CAROLINA RICE: ags pepper; 50 kegs split pens; 10 half bble currants; 00 half boxes raisins; 00 quarter boxes raisins; 00 boxes Winchester's S. W. scap; 10 boxes saleratus, (1 fb papers;)

St. Cair" and "Upton's" tobe

No. 4 whalemen's cambooses, with extra copper fixtures;
No. 5 favorite pattern "Roger Williams" stoves, complete,
with pipe and fixtures—the best pattern ever imported into
Honolulu for family use. Over 400 stoves have been sold
by the subscriber, and in no case has any complaint been 10 No. 4 stoves of the same pattern ozen 2 lb tins oysters—best, put up expressly for Honoluli taken from the shell within ten days of sailing of "Syren

20 dox 1 lb tins cysters; 20 dox 1 lb tins green corn; 20 dox 1 lb tins fresh clams; 40 dox 2 lb tins do do; 20 dox 1 lb tins lobsters; 80 dox 2 lb tins preserved meats. 48 tins smoked herring; 10 doz cans (1 lb) raspberry jam; 10 doz cans do strawberries, preserved; 4 doz preserved penches, (2 lic cans); 8 doz apple pulp, 20 doz Verdale olives; 50 doz 1 lic cans asserted soups; 20 doz 1 fb cans soup and boulhe;

10 doz 2 fb cans turkey; 20 doz 2 fb cans assorted broths; 80 tins each of butter, wine, soda, oyster and sugar crackers.
50 doz denim pants;
12 doz red flannel shirts;

3 doz grey do do; 25 doz each linen drill frocks and pants 28 doz angola gents' half hose; 22 doz do ribbed do; 5 cases Uxbridge 4-4 white sheetings; 5 bales Western State 4-4 brown do; 5 bales Suffolk extra heavy denims 5 cases Shetucket blue drills; 5 bales Pepperel Bro do; 5 cases Merrimac two blue prints; 2 bales Thoradyke ticks; 2 bales Imperial royal blue fiannels, 52 pairs heavy 7 lb blankets—all wool; 2 cases extra fine satin jeans; 6 bbls cotton twine, 6 and 7 te'd; 4 cases do do, } 6 and 7 100 riding saddles, (complete); 10 doz charcoal irons: 25 doz heavy handled axes " Underhill's";

20 table Wilmington pitch: 50 nests Hi igham boxes; 50 ne ts covered bockets 10 dez 3-hooped painted paffs; 15 nests (8 in nest) do pails; 20 bars shot; 5 cases stout brogans; 400 16, 17 and 18 feet oars bolts cotton duck, Nos 1 to 10; 100 kegs nails.

Wines and Spirits. 50 10-gallon kegs Monongahele 50 10-gallon kegs N. E. ram; 50 10-gallon kegs American brandy; 10 cases Boker's bitters; 50 cases champagne cider 50 d z pints Albany ale;

Ex "Mountain Wave." September.

800 gallons best boiled oil; 75 Tenisee riding saidles—complete 2000 fbs navy bread; 50 half bbls crushed sugar; 25 half boxes loaf do; 25 eighth casks American brandy. Ex " Young Greek."

150 16, 17 and 18 feet oars; 2 coils ea. Mamia rope, 14. 14. 14, 2, 24, 24, 24, 3 in 30 bales cotton duck. Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 40 lbs Prussian blue point; 10 the chrome yellow do; 10 ibs vermillion; 10 ibs French blue; 50 charconi irons; 5 N . 4 stoves—"Reger Williams;" cases hops, 1 fb papers;

100 bbls extra prime pork; 200 bbls Gallego flour; 1,000 fbs pilot bread; 3,000 the mavy bread; 100 tins assorted crackers; 20 half bbls new Goshen butter; 5 half bhis new apples; 116 small cheeses, in tins: 100 whole boxes raisins; 200 half do do: 100 boxes S. W. sonp; d casks Zante currants; 25 kits No. 1 mackerel; 8 cases (20 fbs) bags table salt; 15 cases Dixon's buil th tobacco: 50 boxes clampagne chler; 50 boxes porter pints—100 loz; 10 bbls old Bourbon whisky; 10 10-gallon kegs prime Bourbon whisky; 20 6-gallon kegs do do do; 30 2-gallon kegs superior and extra whisky; 10 octaves "Rivierre" brandy; 10 do "Pinet Castillon & Co." brandy;

5 quarter casks "Duff Gordon" pale sherry; 25 bales gunny bags; 44 doz grey flaunel shirts; 9 doz scariet do 9 doz scariet do do; 4 doz blue do do; 30 doz denim pants, 52 doz denim frocks: 13 bales Amoskeag sheetings 14 brown; drills 10 bales Otis denims; bales Cordis drills - 1-4 brown: 1 case Lancaster stripes; I case Anchor do; 5 half bbls hide poison.

J. C. SPALDING. New Goods, ex Bark "Melita." RXS. CODFISH; KITS NO. 1 MACKEREL;

Kits cod tongues, Cases lard, in tins, 10 lbs each, Ground rice, lu tins, Carolina rice, in bbls, Boston smoked hams, Louf sugar, Water crackers. Butter do, Soda do, Oyster do, Milk biscuits.

At S. SAVIDGE'S. THE GOLDEN FLEECE! Wool Merino Rams for Sale A VERY FINE SELECtion can now be made at Louzada, Spencer & Ca,'s, Libue, Hawaii, forty of which are got by the matchless ram "Vaqueso," whose sire, "Lybrainska," stands unrivaled in the great wool growing Australias, his fleece weighing in the grass, but moderately clean, sixteen pounds of the finest quality. "Lyibrainska" was purchased by James Aitkin. Esq., for £230.

VAQUERO" was show in Honolulu under two years old, his leece weighing thirteen pounds. His present fleece chall nges Louzada. Spencer & Co. having just received per order from Gormany, some pure Saxons, can now dispose of part of their imported pure blood stud Merinos, bred by the greatest Australian breeder, James Aitkin, Esq., and having made arrangements to import the purest animals regardless of expense, parties will do well to give their orders and grow the G ddus Florce.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO CORAL STONE! In any quantity, for building and other purposes, at so much each. In the rough, or not squared, for foundation to buildings, at so much per ox cart load. Steps and Door or Window Sills

NOTICE!

and Caps, with smooth surface cut out in any size to suit. Lime. Fire Wood,
Ballast for Vessels.
Hides, Sheepskins, Horns. &c.
J. I. DOWSETT.

White Lead. THE SUBSCRIBER IS CONSTANTLY "Extra," White lead, ground in the best boiled English oil, and is

thorised to contract at lower prices than the present market WHITE OAK. 5042 FEET. 2 INCH, 27 TO 30 FEET

2174 feet, 1½ inch. 25 to 28 feet long,
586 feet, 1 inch. 12 feet and upwards,
Of New Hampshire pasture oak, selected by a shipbuilder, and
expected by "Mountain Wave," September 20, is offered for
sale by [112-tf] C. H. LEWERS, Fort street. SUGAR, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES, FROM THE NEW CROP, FROM THE EAST MAUI PLANTATION, (36-tf) H. HACKFELD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED! A SMALL QUANTITY OF PURE FINE BRANDY, warranted superior to any in the market.

Also—Cases genuine Hostetter's bitters. For sale by 95-tf J. C. SPALDING. TWENTY BASKETS MORE OF THAT

CHAMPAGNE! Wine ever drank on these Islands. For sale by
115-tf

C. L. RICHARDS & CO. BOURBON AND MAGNOLIA WHISKY. OLD BOURBON AND MAGNOLIA WHIS-ky, in 10-gaillon packages, in bond or duty paid, for sale by 115-tf C. L. RICHARDS & CO.

VOLUME II,

Advertisements.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OPPICE

HAVING IN USE AN Adams' Imperial Power Press,

RUGGLES' CARD PRESS, AND HAVING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT TYPE AND OTHER Printing Material,

The Best Assortment of Plain and Pancy Cards ever imported IS NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK, JOE & PANCY

PRINTING. IN EVERY VARIETY OF TASTE AND STYLE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AUCTION BILLS. BILL HEADS. SHOW BILLS.

CIRCULARS. WAY BILLS. CARDS. CONSULAR BLANKS. PROGRAMMES,

PAMPHLETS.

CATALOGUES. Will be executed promptly, in a superior manner, and at reable prices. Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate atten-

Tr Address Henry M. Whitney, Honolulu, Onhu.

NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED EX Danish bark "Candace" A. SCHAU, MASTER, FROM HAMBURG!

A ND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. A consisting in part as follows:

Fancy prints, mourning do, fancy printed jaconets, mourning do, Sup. white shirting, Russia crash, linen imperial, linen hikfs, Linen diaper, towels do, bed ticking, dingham, Victoria lawns, Moleskin, mohair, black alpacea, black Orleans, buckskin, Blue and black broad cloth, billiard cloth, hair cloth, Velours d'Utrecht, fancy printed cotton shirts, a large variety, White cuton thirts, linen bosom do, blue and red flannel shirts, Hickory shirts, exton, wool and silk undershirts, kersey drawers, ponchos, bed equits, white, blue, pink and yellow flannel, Ponchos, bed quilts, white, blue, pink and yellow flannel, Blue, red and white blankets. Pibt cloth pantaloons, do monkey jackets, black alpacea coats, Waterpro-d coats, slik and cloth coats, linen drill pants, Moleskin pants, cotto and backskin do, blue & black broadcloth. Blue mixer petter acks.

Moleskin pants, cott or and buckskin do, blue & black broadcoth.

Blue mixes cotton sceks, brown do, fancy do, wool do,

Liste thread socks, haties' cotton stockings, pearl white silk do,

Black silk stockings. Liste thread do, children's do and socks,

Lasting gaiters, ladies' and gentlemen's slippers,

French calf boots, c aton and silk suspenders, silk cravats,

Leghern hats for ladies and gentlemen, silk and cotton umbrellas,

Kliderminster carpets, tapestry do, mats and rugs, carpet bags,

Bobbinet lace, ladies' fails, children's hoods,

Liste thread gloves for addes and gentlemen. Lisle thread gloves for radies and gent Liste thread gloves for adies and gentlemen.
Cotton and linen thread, sewing silk, bonnet wire, crinoline,
Piping, stay binding, clastic belts, Coates' spool cotton,
Crochet cotton, imperial pins, crochet needles,
Sup. Sharpe's needles, glass inkstands, pen knives, razors,
Embroidery scissors, button hole de, jack knives, butcher do,
Powder flasks, bird cages, frory combs, curtain rings,
Patent pencil cutters, coppered springs for sofas, saddles,
Cotton, wool and silk fringes, cords and tassels,
Ludies dress trimmings, mull collars and sleeves, crape do,

Ludies dress trimmings, mult collars and sleeves, crape do, Thread lace, emi roidered hat is, napains, toys, velvet ribbo Velvet in pieces. Parisian felt hats, for ladies, gentlemen and children, in large variety.
Oil paintings, ladies' necessaires, printed cotton handkerchiefs, Embroidered Jupens, mantillas, ladies' summer cloaks,
Kid gloves for ladies and gentlemen, silk do, riding gloves,
Ladies' fans, porte-monmies, buffalo combs, feather dusters,
Tortoise shell combs, garters, lamp shades, ladies' reticules,
Brack silk shawis and scarfs, black taffetas, colared do, ruche,
Artificial flowers, chenille, bonnet ribbon.
Blank blooks, foolscap, letter paper, note do, envelopes,
Wrapping paper, sand do, printing do, gennine Lubin's extract,
Genuius cau de colegne, common do, lavender water, macassar oil,
Elegant dimer and breakfast sets, soup plates, dinner plates,
Vegetable dishes, turcens, spittoons, water bottles, tumblers, Velvet in pieces. Parisian felt hats, for ladies, ge Elegant dimer and breakfast sets, soup plates, dinner pates, Vegetable dishes, turcens, spittoons, water bottles, tumblers, Ships' lanterns, window ornaments, gidded mouldings, clay pipes, Goblets, wine and champagne glasses, casters, lamp chimneys. Swiss cheese, split pens, rock candies and drops, fruit bonbons, Peppermint lozenges, maccaroni, vermicelli, stearine candles, Barley grits in demtjohns, out grits in do, pearl sage in do, Codfish, indigo blue, loaf and crushed sugar, sardines, raisins, Currants. Westphalia hams, priot bread, Bass' ale, Tennent's do, Potter, port wine, claret, sherry, cognac, gin, violin strings, Tane and braids, powder and shot, matches, beeswax. Tape and braids, powder and shot, matches, beeswax,
Polished charcoal irons, raven's duck, Russia cordage, spunya
Marine, housing, flagime, logline, sail twine, oakum,
Stockholm tar, pitch, rosin, venetian red, boiled linseed oil,
English white lead, Paris green, chrome green, Prussion b

Bronze paint, tin plates, boop iron, bur iron, steel, mail rod, Iron and brass wire, wire netting, sheet zine, gunny bags, corks, Vinegar in demijohns, COALS, etc., etc. Honolulu, Sept. 6, 1858. 115-tf ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAPERS

AND MAGAZINES. THE UNDERSIGNED is Agent to receive subscriptions throughout this kingdom for any of the following publications. Subscribers will receive them punctually on the arrival of each mail from the United States, when paid for in advance. The following prices cover the Hawaiian, American and British postages: MAGAZINES.

Harper's Monthly Magazine-(the ne plus ultra Atlantic Monthly Magazine,
Godey's Lady's
Graham's Hinstrated
Leslie's Magazine of Fashion,
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Knickerbocker Littel's Living Age, (weekly) -Blackwood's Magazin , (English) - Blackwood and the 4 English Quarterlies, Either of the 4 English United States Hustrated Magazine, North American Review, (quarterly) De Bow's Review, (monthly) Dickens' Household Words,

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS. London Hustrated News, (weekly)

Evening Mail (tri-weekly of the London
Times)

Punch, (weekly) lovel's Weekly Newspaper, AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. New York Herald, (weekly) " Times, "
's Hustrated Newspaper, (weekly) tallon's Boston Pictorial, Aita California, -Boston Journal, (weekly) New York Independent, (weekly)

Philadelphia Evening Post,

Harper's Weekly Journal,
Life Blustrated, (a weekly family journal)

The Country Gentleman, do

""

New Reford Mercury,

New Bedford Mercury, - -Cultivator Magazine, (monthly, on farming) The above list comprises the cream of British and American The above list comprises the cream of Britan and American periodical literature, and will be supplied to subscribers here at the rates annexed to each periodical. Those taking several periodicals will be allowed a liberal discount. All the above are regularly received by each mail from the United States, and can be supplied on application. The undersigned will also order by mail any papers not in the above list for those who may desire the Market of the supplied to subscribers here at the subscrib

POPULAR BOOKS! BY JAMES J. JARVE , ESQ. THE UNDERSIGNED has received by the ship Eti-ter & Ella, from Roston, the following late publications, by Mr. Jarves, formerly of Honolulu:

KIANA, A TALE OF HAWAII. This work is founded on one of the aucient traditions of the Hawaiians, and illustrates their ancient cust and habits. It is dedicated by the Author to His Majesty Kamchameha IV. ART HINTS, ON ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE AND PAINTING—By J. J. Jarves.

"America has at last produced a writer who may help to educate her in art, guile her infant steps, and to point out the pitfalls that surround the pilgrim of art."—London Atheneum. PARISIAN SIGHTS AND FRENCH PRINCI-

PLES-By J. J. Jarves .- 1st and 2d series. ITALIAN SIGHTS AND PAPAL PRINCI-PLES-with numerous illustrations-By J.

"The sketches of which this volume is composed, are not only spirited but informing. They formish and impressive idea of the grandeur and the glory and the degradation and shame of modurn Italy."—Home Journal.

87-tf For sale by H. M. WHITNEY. PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, &c. PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, &C.

PRENCH ZINC IN TIN. PURE WOITE

lead, dry red lead, yellow ochre in oil, black paint, verdigris, chrome and Paris green, Vandyke brown, liuseed and knkui oil, purpentine: coach, white and copal varnish, gold and silver'lat, umber, venetian red in oil, paint and cash brushes,
glass and putty, on hand and to arrive, for sale by

113-4f

E. O. HALL.

FAMILY COOKING STOVES! A LTOGETHER SUPERIOR TO EVERY there kind imported: BAY STATE and GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE STOVES. Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4, by the cupper

CLAPBOARDS AND LATHS. SUPERIOR FIRE AND THIEF PROOF
Safes, made by Messra, Denio & Roberts, Boston. For sale
by (95-47)

OF THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADPine Laths, per "Mountain Wave."

OF THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADPine Laths, per "Mountain Wave."

OF THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADPine Laths, per "Mountain Wave."

112-47

OF THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADPine Laths, per "Mountain Wave."

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LAWS AND REG

VESSELS, HARBORS AND CU PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VESSELS ARRIVING OFF A PORT OF Entry to make the usual marine signal, (Ensign or Jac at the Fore,) if they want a pilot.

The pilot will approach vessels on the windward side, and prosent the health certificans to be signed by the captain. If the vessel is free from contagion, the captain will holst the white flag otherwise he will holst the vellow flag, and obey the direction of the pilot and health officer.

The commandation course of any merchant vessel, immediately THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT

They shall also, within the time above stated, furnish a list all wines and spirits on board as stores, and a manifest of acargo and freight, except the produce of their fishery and be couffit, provisions and furniture of their vessel, under penalty of forfeiting all such stores, cargo and freight as are not on the first of stores or manifest, and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Before landing baggage, a permit for the same must be obtained from the collector, and no permit can be granted until the requisite passenger list has been furnished by the captain-Masters of vessels allowing baggage to be landed before conpliance with the laws, are subject to a fine of five hundred delba.

The collector, at his discretion, and at the expense of the vasel, may provide an officer to be present on hoard during be discharge, to superintend the disembarkation, and see that mother or greater amount of merchandise be landed than is an forth in the permit.

sel, may provide an officer to be present on hoard during be discharge, to superintend the disembarkation, and see that no other or greater amount of merchandise be landed than is m forth in the permit.

Vessels having spirits, wines, or any other merchandise a board, subject to a duty exceeding five per cent. ad valorem, a receiving such articles on board, are liable to have an officer a board, who shall receive the sum of two dollars and fifty are per diem, and also food and lodging at the expense of the vessel. The following are the only ports of entry in this kingdom, vin for vessels of all descriptions, Honolulu, (bahu,) Lahaina, (Maul.) Hilo, Kealakcakua and Kawaihae, (Hawail.) and Koloa, (Kauai.) and for whalers and vessels of war only, Hanalei, (Kauai.)

The port charges are as follows:

At Honolulu—Pilotage one dollar per foot each way, or half pilotage if no pilot is employed; health certificate one dollar; hurbs r master, three dollars; clearance, one dollar; pilet for anchoring a vessel outside, which does not enter the harbor, ten dollars.

At Lahaina—Boar ling officer. five dollars; lights, one har; canal, (if used.), two dollars; clearance, one dollar.

At Hilo.—Pilotage, health certificate and clearance, the sam as Honolulu.

At Kawaihae, (Hawaii,) and Koloa, (Kauai,) the same and clearance for buots and honolulu.

At Kawaihae, (Hawaii,) and Koloa, (Kauai,) the same and clearance for buots and honolulu.

rictions as foreign vessels.

Whale ships are allowed to land goods to the value of two hun-Whale ships are allowed to land goods to the value of two hundred dollars free of duty.

Products of the whale fishery may be transhipped free of another except for entry and permit. If sold or entered again landed in bond for export, they are liable to duty of on percent, on value by estimate.

The permits granted to whalers do not include the sale or disposition of spirituous liquors.

Any master of a whaleship who shall fall to produce his permit when called for, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten, or more tima fifty dollars, to be imposed by the collector, or more tima fifty dollars, to be imposed by the collector, and the collector with a manifest of all carge in rended to be exported, a manifest of all stores taken from bond, or transhipped from other vessels, a list of the names and sexes of all passengers who are to leave the kingdom in his vessel, and pay all legal charges at the harbor master's office and the collector, office.

Every captain of a vessel who shall convey out of this king dom as a passenger, any person to whom the passport act applies, who shall not be provided with a passport from the minister of foreign relations or collector of customs, shall, for every such person, be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and for all the debts and obligations which such passengers may have left unpaid in this kingdom, and the vessel shall be liable to attachment and sale to pay the same.

officer of the police who demands his surrender on the produc-

Honolulu, Lahaina and Illio, are the only ports at which da-tive seamen are allowed to be shipped and discharged, and at those places only before the agent for shipping native seamen. No spirits or other merchandise shall be entered in bond either for consumption or re-exportation at any of the ports of this kingdom except Honoinlu, Lahaina and Hilo, and no spirits or wines liable to a duty higher than five per cent. ad valors shall be so entered at Hilo. The rates of duties on merchandise landed in this king in

On sugars, molasses, symps of sugars, and coffee, the of any country with which this government has no

every day ("xcept Sundays and national holydays) from to clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M. Vessels arriving from San Francisco, or other for ign ports, and having a mail for Henolu'u, will helst the national ensign at the forc, if a pilot is wanted: but if a pilot is not wanted, a vessel havior such a mail will hoist the costen at the main.

Mesers, Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco, are the authorized mail agents for the Hawaiian Government, and vessels leaving that port for Honolulu, are requested to inform them of the time of their departure.

Harbor Regulations of Honolulu.

from any vessel.

Any person who shall throw or cause to be thrown into the harbor, or leave or cause to be left up in the shores thereof, any dust animal, shall be liable to be apprehended and fixed as Any vessel taking on board or discharging ballast shall have a arpoulin properly stretched and spread to prevent any from

The pilots shall bring the vessels which they may have charge of fully within the harbor, (within the inner busy, unless other wise directed by the harbor master,) and anchor them in a suit

tion; and for each time that he may be called upon to beard a vessel after having once moored her preparity, he is entitled to receive the same pay as in the first instance.

Any person who shall throw stopes or other rubbish overboard from a vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolula, will be limite to a fine of \$100.

from a vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolula, will be limite to a fine of \$100.

Shors Boars — Any beat pixing for hire in the harbor Honolula, whether employed in carrying passengers or good without being licensed, is liable to forfeiture.

Every passenger hi ing a licensed "shore boot" is entitled carry with him 100 lbs. of lugrage or goods, and no more, freed charge; and for all extra lugrage or goods, he shall pay according to agreement with the owner of the boat.

All the boats of hire for time are entitled to charge for each passenger for the first hour, one dollar; and for every succeeding hour fifty cents.

All boats hired by distance are entitled to charge twenty-five cents for every passenger to and from any ship or point within the inner harbor or bnoy, off alreast the ship-yard of J. Robin son & Co.; fifty cents to and from any place within the outer harbor, that is between the buoy off abreast the ship-yard of J. Robinson & Co. and abreast of the west point of the channel through the reef; and one slollar to and from any point outside of the boat to remain in all cases at the point to which it is ordered, not exceeding fifteen minutes without additional charge; and is case it should be detained alougable any vessel or at any place over fifteen minutes, then the average is cultited to charge twenty fire cents for every lifteen minutes of such detention.

Honolulu, January, 1656.

CALVEORNIA ONIONS, PER PANNE MA

puid in this kingdom, and the vessel shall be liable to attachment and sale to pay the same.

Any vessel having cargo on board intended for a foreign poet, or spirits in cargo or stores, may not touch at a place not a port of entry, without a permit from a collector.

Masters of vessels are requested to heave their clearances on board with the officer in command, for the guidance of the pilot.

Oil, whalebone, or any other article of merchandise, landed or transhipped without a permit, is liable to seizure and confiscation.

Vessels landing goods upon which the duties have not been paid, are liable to seizure and confiscation.

If any person commit an offense on shore, and escape on board a vessel, it shall be the duty of the commanding onicer of such vessel to surrectler the suspected or cultivit person to any

officer of the police who demands his surrender on the production of a legal warrant.

All sailors found ashere at Lahaina after the beating of the
drum, or at Honolulu after the ringing of the teno'clock bell, are
subject to apprehension and a fine of two dollars.

Shipmasters must give notice to the harbor master of the desertion of any of their sailors within forty-eight hours, under a
penalty of one hundred doffars.

Foreign seamen are not allowed to be discharged at any of the
ports of these Islands, except at Honolulu, Lahaina and Hide
and at these ports only with the written consent of the harbor
master.

as follows
On brandy, gin, arrack, whos, ale, porter and all tilled or fermented spirituous liquors of any descript ceeding 55 per cent, nor less than 27 per cent. of a dollars per gallon. Do, exceeding 55 per cent. of a dollars per gallon. Do, exceeding 15 per cent. and we ing 27 per cent. of alcohol, one dollar per gallon. Do, no ing 18 per cent. of alcohol, five per cent. ad valorem

of any country with which this government has no energy treaty, as follows:

Two cents per pound on sugars, ten cents per gallon on melasses and syrups of sugars, three cents per pound on codes.

On all other merchandise five per cent, ad valorem.

On merchandise transhipped from one vessel to another, a transit duty of one per cent, ad valorem.

Any vessel taking away a prisoner from the Islands, is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Any captain or other officer of a foreign vessel who shall, without compiling with the requirements of the law, carry away out of the juris liction of this government, any native subject thereof, is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Rapid riding in the streets is probibited under a penalty of the Rapid riding in the streets is probibited under a penalty of The hours for landing goods or other articles, are believed clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., on all days except Sunda and national holydays.

Office hours at the custom house and other public office

Harbor Regulations of Honolulu.

Vessels anchoring outside of the reef of Honolulu, shall chang their anchorage, when requested to do so by the harbor master or either of the commissioned pilots. Vessels entering the harbor to be anchored in the place designated by the harbor master or his assistant, and moreal from one auchorage to another as he may direct, and none except Hawalian consting vessels of less than fifty boas burthen, and vessels under a command of a pilot or officer for the purpose of leaving port, to quit their anchorage without the written permission of the harbor master.

The harbor master or his assistant, or any pilot, while removing a vessel from one auchorage or resoring to another, may make fast to any other vessel or to any warp or wharf, and any person resisting the same, cutting away or casting off the warp or fastening, is liable to the penalty stated below, and the master is responsible for the same. All vessels within the harbor shall, when so requested by the harbor master or his assistant, slack down their stream cobies and on transter or his assistant, slack down their stream cobies and on the fastenings.

All vessels entering the harbor shall, if so requested by the harbor master, or either of the pilots, rig in their jib, fig., go and spanker booms, and top their lower and topsail yards, within twenty-four hours of the harbor, and to all cases before attempting to come alongside of, or make fast to either of the docks or wharves, and keep them rigged in and topped notification from any waarf or dock.

No pitch, tar, resid or off shall be heated on board of any vessel within the harbor, or in a boat, or on a raft at a reasonable distance from any vessel.

Any person who shall throw or cause to be thrown into the

failing into the water.

For each violation of either of the foregoing harbor regulations, the person violating is liable to a fine, not exceeding \$100.

If a pilot conduct a vessel to notherage off the port of Honoluin, and be not detained on board from the necessities of the vessel, longer than twenty-four hours, he is coulded to receive \$10 and \$1 for health certificate, and if detained on board longer than twenty-four hours, \$5 per iff in the cash subsequent day's detention. Should a vessel thus anchored without the harbor afterwards enter, the anchorage fees above naturals will be remitted, and the usual pilotage and health fees only exacted.

wise directed by the harbor master,) and anchor them in a suit able and convenient piace.

The harbor master shull board all foreign versels, and Hawai inn vessels from foreign ports, as acon as possible after they have entered the harbor, direct them where and how to most or make fast, see that the commanding office in the printed port regulations, and receive a list of passengers, to be delivered at the collector general's office.

He is entitled to collect for such services, from each vessel, three deliars in addition to the amount paid him for labor, use of boats and warps in moving and making fast such vessel; and if necessarily detained on board more than two hours at any time, to receive at the rate of one deliar per hour for such extra detail.